

THE GLOBE REPUBLICAN.

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DODGE CITY. KANSAS.

KANSAS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Rossville will put in a system of sewers.

The Smith county district court convicted five jointists at the present term giving them heavy sentences of fines and imprisonment.

Olathe will probably make an attempt to secure the Baptist Theological Seminary which it has been decided to locate in some town in the west.

The Kansas Medical college at Topeka, will have the largest graduating class next spring that has been graduated since the college was started.

It is quite probable that F. W. Zook, the Winfield young man who is trying to secure a position as officer in the regular army, will have his ambition gratified.

Wendell McLaughlin, once stenographer for Senator Plumb, has sailed for Manila to act as stenographer and interpreter for the navy. He sprung up at Wichita.

A newsboy on a "Katy" train cheated a passenger a few days ago. A special officer of the road happened to be on the train, and at the next station the newsboy was put off.

One firm in Topeka has refunded \$1,000,000 worth of Kansas school and township bonds inside the last year. In every case the interest has been reduced 1 to 2 per cent.

A Smith county man who had quit shucking corn for half a day while he picked a load of shot out of the hide of one of his horses thinks that the hunters ought to be more careful.

A burglar robbed the store of R. A. Kier in North Lawrence and he was found unconscious with his face bruised and swollen and covered with blood. He had been struck with an axe.

Warden Tomlinson, of the state penitentiary, has made arrangements to start the binding twine plant this week. It is the intention of the directors of the penitentiary to keep the plant going all winter.

Shawnee county has lost \$127,144.10 this year by computations on fractions in the figuring up of taxes. The loss is unavoidable. When there is a fraction of a cent of taxes due on a lot, the county loses it.

Mrs. Mary Folk, who died in St. Marys last week, was probably the youngest bride who ever lived in Kansas. She was married at the age of 12. She was the mother of Mrs. George Huycke, of Ellsworth.

Governor Stanley will endeavor to get the next legislature to make an appropriation for a home finders' department, to work in connection with the state reform school, the Beloit industrial school for girls and the Atchison orphan's home.

Goodland News: The Rabidoux boys tell us that they never saw the equal of last week's rain since they have been in the country, and they have been here over twenty years. The ground was wet down two feet and will not dry out this winter, which will give the fall wheat a good start.

The Santa Fe has perfected a machine for the easy handling of coal, which is worked by compressed air. It is used especially for loading coal into cars. It is practically an endless chain of buckets. The coal is shovelled into the buckets and the air machine hoists them into the car and they are dumped.

Notices have been received in Topeka from Frank H. Peters, of Leland, Texas, asking for information of the whereabouts of Landon C. Peters' who was last heard of in Kansas. The missing man has a fortune waiting for him.

Joe Besser, formerly a sergeant in company C, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer infantry, prides himself as the owner of a bottle of whisky which he carried with him from Leavenworth to Manila and which he brought back with him without being opened.

Almena's city council has offered \$50 reward for every conviction of an unlawful sale of liquor.

The stockmen are seriously thinking of asking the legislature to build a series of good dirt roads through Kansas that may be used for driving cattle. Along these roads would be placed telephone lines and at certain places feeding yards. The cattlemen of the state say that the only loss would be in the matter of time that it takes the cattle to get to the market; that in driving, the cattle would lose no flesh.

Lieutenant Fox, formerly of the Twentieth Kansas, has been selected to succeed Captain George F. Risling, as commandant at the St. John's military school. Mr. Fox is reported as having made a good war record while in the Philippines.

Work has been stopped on the Rock Island improvements at Belleville for the winter. Forty-five hands who have been working on the stone crusher at Montrose have been discharged and 40 have been laid off on the ballasting gang.

Olathe is to have a shooting tournament December 19.

Marlow is being surveyed and laid out properly with streets and alleys.

Sherman county has left a good number of chances to locate homesteads.

The Christian Scientists of Wichita chartered a train to take them to attend a lecture at El Dorado.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the county clerks of Kansas will be held at Wichita, December 28 and 29.

There is a movement in Kansas and Oklahoma to erect a monument to Ed. Hewins on his old ranch near Qedarvale.

There are 24,000 sheep on one ranch in Pottawatomie county. Twenty-four men are employed at \$20 a month and board.

There are five Kansas counties with less than 500 inhabitants: Grant, with 405; Greeley, 464; Haskell, 434; Morton, 305; Stanton, 294.

The Hutchinson and Southern branch trains will use Wichita branch main track between railroad junction east and west of Kingman.

George W. Martin now secretary of the Kansas Historical society, has the best private collection of Kansas books and pamphlets in existence.

The A. O. U. W. lodge at Wamego, together with others who are not members, harvested and cared for 40 acres of crops for a sick brother.

O. E. Pritchett, a brakeman on the Rock Island road, was run over at Manokato, and had both legs cut off. He died a few hours afterward.

There is no spot on earth, so far as reported, that has natural roads equal to those in the great valley of the Arkansas in southwestern Kansas.

The Kansas Retail Grocers and General Merchandise association will ask the legislature to pass more effective laws for the collection of debts.

Merchants of Maple Hill have signed an agreement which provides that they will not sell any goods on Sunday nor allow their clerks to do so.

The auctioneers of Kansas have organized a state association with the view of securing legislation requiring auctioneers to have a state license.

Colonel Alexander Warner has closed his Kansas career by selling his home place at Baxter Springs. He will return to his old home in Connecticut.

The Kansas Experiment station discourages the establishment of beet sugar factories in Kansas, believing that Kansas is better adapted to other products.

Information has been received by the Santa Fe officials that from present appearances next year's shipments of livestock all along the system would be larger than it has ever been.

The air shaft to the penitentiary coal mine has been repaired and the mine is again in operation with a capacity of twenty cars a week. This is not sufficient to keep the state institutions in coal.

The gold medal given by Victor Hugo and other French Republicans to the widow of John Brown is in the museum of the Kansas State Historical society. With it is the original letter of transmission in Hugo's handwriting.

Rev. Walter Clarke, rector of St. John's Episcopal church at Abilene for several years, has received a call to be canon in the cathedral of Spokane, Wash., and leaves this week. He will also teach classics in the college of Spokane.

It is estimated by Governor Stanley that at least \$100,000 can be saved annually by the abolishment of useless offices and he is likely to advocate a revision of the laws for the purpose of accomplishing that result, in his message to the next legislature.

Governor Stanley went to Washington as a member of the committee appointed by the president to make arrangements for celebrating the centennial of the establishment of the United States government at Washington.

State Oil Inspector S. O. Spencer turned \$1,334 into the state treasury, which he collected as fees for the inspection of oil and gasoline for the month of November. The expense of maintaining his department for the month was \$314. This left a surplus for the state of \$820.

T. C. Price, Judge of the Thirty-first judicial district, covering eleven counties of southwest Kansas, has announced his intention to resign and remove to Sandusky, Ohio, to practice law.

New 80-pound steel has been laid by the Rock Island from Lincoln, Neb., to a point about ten miles east of Belleville. As soon as spring opens work will be resumed on laying steel between Belleville and Phillipsburg.

The farmers of Kearney county are just shipping east five carloads of melon seeds, worth \$10,000.

T. E. Stevens, secretary of the State Prohibitory society, says that the prohibition sentiment is becoming active again, that where three years ago less than \$3,000 was raised, this year \$25,000 has been collected for the purposes of agitation and prosecution.

Mrs. Hulda Middleton, of Lawrence, has brought suit in the district court against E. Putze asking damages for the results of liquor sold her husband. He became a common drunkard and the petition recites that Putze is responsible for it.

AS TO RECIPROCITY.

NEW FRENCH TREATY CAUSING UNEASINESS.

American Producers Want Information As to the Manner in Which Their Interests Are Affected by the Deceased Duties.

What are the provisions of the reciprocity treaty arranged between the United States and France? The American Economist is unable to answer this question, owing to the failure of its efforts to obtain a copy of the treaty. An application for a transcript of the treaty was refused. Commissioner Kasson, who has represented the United States in the negotiations, seems to be determined that the people of this country shall be kept in absolute ignorance of the provisions of the treaty until that instrument shall have been submitted to congress for its approval. So the treaty remains under the seal of secrecy, in spite of the fact that publicity is indispensable to a correct understanding of its operations and effects upon a number of important industries.

It is not the fault of Commissioner Kasson if some facts regarding the proposed reciprocity arrangement with France have become known in this country. The French government has not been so secretive as to deny to its people all knowledge of a treaty so profoundly affecting their interests. Through foreign sources information comes which is calculated to excite much apprehension and alarm among the American industries which, relying upon the guarantees of the Dingley tariff law, find themselves in danger of being compelled to go out of business and go out of the home market to foreign competitors, because of the peculiar advantages which the latter will enjoy under the reciprocity treaty. The following letter will be found interesting and instructive in this connection:

Established 1879.—Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1899.—American Protective Tariff League, New York.—Gentlemen: Herewith I hand you an extract from a German trade paper, showing the provisions of the draft of the new reciprocity treaty between France and the United States. To say that the provision relating to coal tar colors is discouraging is putting it mildly. At every tariff revision since 1883 our industry has been discriminated against. Even the present Dingley law makes it difficult to compete against the older and highly developed European industry, for it taxes a large proportion of our raw material from 20 to 50 per cent, against only 30 per cent for the coal tar colors. Nevertheless, taking for granted that this rate would not be disturbed for a number of years at least, we have gone right ahead and invested large sums of money in enlarging our plant, and in the face of the fiercest kind of foreign competition we have steadily been gaining ground. If, however, the rate is now going to be reduced again even below the Wilson bill rate, we are about ready to throw up the sponge.

We earnestly hope you will succeed in averting this great wrong, for it is certainly most unjust to permit us to spend large sums in improving our plant, and then by a stroke of the pen make all these movements valueless. Sincerely yours,

Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Co., By J. F. Sch., Jr.

Extract from "Chemische Zeitung," No. 77, Gotha, Germany, Sept. 27, 1899.

Regarding the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France, we learn the following: The treaty must be ratified inside of eight months from date of the signing of the draft. It is to run for five years, and is to renew itself unless notice to terminate it is given one year before it expires. France agrees to apply the minimum tariff to all articles imported from the United States, with the following exceptions: Cheese, butter, lucerne and clover-seed, sugar, chicory-roots, cast iron, porcelain, pasteboard, prepared hides, electric dynamo machines.

In return the United States agrees to grant France the privileges of the most favored nation clause, and in addition the following reduction in duties: Perfumery, manufactured with or without alcohol, 10 per cent; coal tar colors, 20 per cent; glue, 10 per cent; glycerine, 10 per cent; olive oil, 15 per cent; paints and varnishes, 10 per cent; potash, 10 per cent; medicinal preparations, 10 per cent; soaps, 10 per cent; soda and products of soda, 10 per cent; glazed, enameled, decorated tiles and roofing tiles, 10 per cent; cement, 10 per cent; bottles, 15 per cent; glass vessels, 5 per cent; window and other glass, 10 per cent; plants and seeds 20 per cent; fruits, preserved with sugar or alcohol, 10 per cent; roasted and ground chicory, 5 per cent; cordials, 10 per cent; mineral waters, 10 per cent.

The extent to which the industries of the United States would be affected by the sweeping reductions contemplated in the reciprocity treaty is a matter which should receive the most careful consideration and most thorough investigation. Congress would fail in performing its duties should it fail to obtain full information on this point.

The question of government revenues is seriously involved in the reciprocity treaty. From statistical reports in the monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, we find the total sums of importations

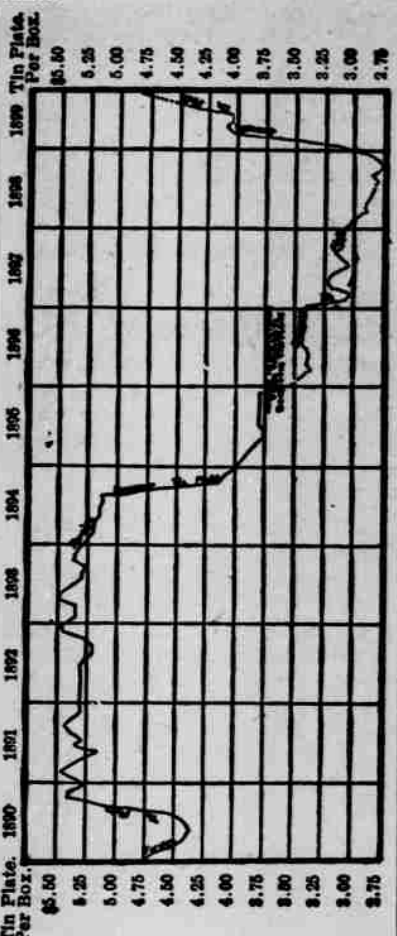
In the United States of the below mentioned items given as follows:

Perfumery	\$514,900
Coal tar colors and dyes	3,799,253
Glue	479,450
Paints and colors, dutiable	1,507,440
Glycerine	1,024,131
Soda products, dutiable (about)	1,000,000
Bottles	371,394

TIN PLATE PRICES.

Always Lower Under Protection Than Under Free Trade.

The following diagram reproduced from a recent issue of the Iron Age, a standard American authority on metals, will be found useful in tracing tin plate prices from 1890 to the present time:



It will be remembered that in 1890, the first year covered by the diagram, there was no tin plate production in the United States. Starting at \$4.75 per box, the price of foreign plate dropped to about \$4.37½, and from that point the price rose rapidly until in 1893 it had reached \$5.50, the top figure. By this time American tin plate production, called into active existence by the McKinley protective tariff of 1890, began to be heard from, and with the result invariably attending the stable establishment of a new industry under the stimulus of protection—namely, a swift decline in the price of the imported plate. Welsh plate fell from \$5.50 a box in 1893 to \$3.75 a box at the close of 1895.

At this point domestic tin plate became the controlling factor, and our diagram, beginning with 1896, shows the prices of the domestic article. Did the price rise when the domestic producers, guarded by a protective tariff, became masters of the situation? On the contrary, prices of American tin plate steadily declined until the latter part of 1898, when the low point, \$2.75 per box, was reached. At this time, mark you, American consumers, under protection, were paying precisely one-half what they had paid for Welsh tin plate in the absence of protection.

Beginning with 1899, in response to the largely increased cost of materials and wages, tin plate prices took an upward turn, reaching \$4.75 per box early in the fall of this year. The present price is \$4.65. But it will be observed that the rise of the current year has not carried prices back to the free trade level of 1891 to 1894. The home consumer of tin plate is today paying 85 cents per box less than he paid in 1891, when the foreign producer was master of the situation and American competition had not yet come to the front as a result of the protective tariff.

One more fact remains to be considered. A glance at the high range of prices for tin plate paid by American consumers prior to the establishment of the industry in our own country reveals an impressive contrast with the low range of prices that have prevailed since the time when American tin-plate producers were able to control the situation. Taken as a whole, and counting in the present advanced price, resulting, as before stated, from heavy advances in costs of materials and heavy advances in the wages of tin-plate workers, it is found that many millions of dollars have been saved through protection to the consumers of tin plate from 1891 to date, to say nothing of the many millions of dollars kept at home and paid out to American labor in the shape of wages. Precisely such a diagram as that for which we stand indebted to the Iron Age was needed in order to make the tin-plate question as clear as daylight.

Condition and Theory.

"The job hunts the man now, not the man the job; and where this condition exists labor is always better rewarded," said President McKinley. This is the condition. The Democratic theory is that labor is being ground down by the octopus, and needs relief by the free coining of silver.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Free Trade and the South.

A 500-pound bale of cotton is worth \$10 more today than it was a year ago. If the south sticks to free trade much longer we miss our guess.—Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

THORNS ON THE BROW OF LABOR.

Mr. Bryan's Famous Figure of Speech Rendered Ridiculous by Prosperity. The army of the unemployed is at work. The soldier who marched under the command of Gen. Coxey or Carl Brown has a job if he wants it.

Evidences of the fact that these are laboring men's times loom up before one by the time he can get a block from the depot. There is more work than workers. The toiler is in demand; he has it his way; there is competition for his services; wages are advancing. That is what makes times good. The country cannot have hard times when the wage earner has steady employment at good pay, and when the farmer has a good price for his produce.

It seems that all these good times had been brought about as though by magic. It was not magic. Before he was elected president, Mr. McKinley told us what was needed. When he said it seemed to him that it would be better to open our mills to the labor of America than our mints to the silver of the world, his words were good, hard-headed protective sense.

But Bryan in smooth metaphor told the Republicans that they must not press the crown of thorns on the brow of labor; that they must not crucify mankind on a cross of gold.

McKinley opened the mills by putting a protective tariff duty on foreign goods. These times of steady work and advancing wages are what Mr. McKinley said would come, and what Mr. Bryan said would not come.

The states of the west are beginning to call on each other for help in these times of long demand and short supply of labor.

Here are a few sample thorns that are pressing down on the brow of labor right here in Kansas City. I plucked them off an advertising board on Union avenue:

Laborers wanted daily for Memphis; transportation free.

We want coal miners for Colorado and New Mexico. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

100 rock men wanted.

We want carpenters at 27½ cents an hour.

Wanted, men for a fence gang at \$1.75 a day.

Laborers wanted daily for Wyoming; no office fee charged, and railroad fare furnished free.

These few little piercing "thorns" tell of a wreath of prosperity that reaches from Tennessee to the Pacific coast.

The 1899 army of the unemployed that was to march across the continent under the leadership of Carl Brown started at Wichita and ended at Wichita. Signs like these in Kansas City stand out like picket posts of prosperity to intercept him. It is impossible to march through the lines of jobs awaiting workers; impossible to dodge employment. These are protection times again. The free silver cry proved a false alarm, and the laborers will not be fooled by the same man flying anti-trust, anti-expansion colors. —E. G. Pipp, in American Economist.

Big Figures of Prosperity.

The manner in which the restored prosperity of "McKinley and protection" has touched the finances of the American people is indicated by a report just issued by Comptroller of the Currency Dawes. In collecting the data entering into his report nearly 10,000 reports from banks have been examined and compiled. The results of the investigation indicate a magnitude of banking resources and a rate of growth in number of deposit accounts which is unparalleled in the financial history of the world. It is shown that in the past ten years deposit accounts have increased in number from 6,708,971 in 1889 to 13,153,874 in 1899; that the increase in the number of borrowers is much less than the increase in the number of depositors; that the average deposit of the individual or corporation has greatly increased; that the rate of interest on loans has decreased; that the aggregate of individual deposits has increased from \$3,776,410,402 in 1889 to \$7,513,954,361 in 1899, and that in ten years the aggregate of loans has increased from \$3,475,272,262 to \$5,751,467,610.

These are big figures, but it takes big figures to express the kind of prosperity now being enjoyed by the people of the United States.

The Cat Could Do No Worse.

The Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator quotes approvingly from the Kansas City Star, which it designates as "a leading Republican organ of the west," an article which begins by saying that "the most demoralizing factor in the life of this nation has been the protective tariff." One of the first things for the Youngstown Vindicator to do is to vindicate itself from the aspersion of being either foolish or untruthful. An editor who does not know that the Kansas City Star is and always has been one of the most rabid and uncompromising Democratic free trade newspapers in the country ought to abdicate the shears and paste-pot and turn them over to the office cat.

Not Now an Issue.

The tariff is not now an issue, but nobody can tell what the Democrats will do before next election. There are at present strong indications of an attempt to force the tariff to the front by taking down the trust issue on the lines laid down by Bryan, and if that is done, the testimony of Mr. Grace as to the beneficial effects of protection will be interesting.—Findlay (Ohio) Jeffersonian.

THE OPERA IN CHILE.

THERE SOCIETY IS SEEN AT ITS BEST.

The Finest Opera House in the World—These of London and Even Paris Not Excepted—The Government Guarantees the Company's Expenses.

Santiago Cor. Chicago Record: To see the aristocracy of Santiago at its best one must attend the opera, which is given four nights each week during the winter season by an Italian company brought from Milan, Italy, and its performances are as perfect here as there. The opera house, which is one of the finest in the world, surpassing everything in London, and equal to anything we have in the United States, is owned by the municipality, and equipped with costumes, properties and scenery for all the standard operas and everything new that is successful in Paris or other European musical centers. The house is furnished free of cost and the city government gives the manager a subsidy of \$40,000 a year in cash. The seats and boxes are sold by subscriptions for a season of sixty nights, as in New York, and are paid for in advance. There is usually a guaranty fund also to protect the manager from financial loss. Those who lease boxes and seats for the season often submit them to strangers, and it is not considered an impropriety, so that people who are spending only a few days in the city can go to the box office and obtain seats by paying the regular rates. The same company appears thirty nights during the season at Valparaiso under similar conditions and with a smaller subsidy. The singers in the chorus as well as the orchestra are all Italians, and the principal ballet dancers also come from Milan. The soloists are first-class. The people will not tolerate anything else, and the audiences are quite as interesting as the performers, for the dressing and the display of jewels is equal to that seen at the Covent Garden in London, the Grand Opera House in Paris or the Metropolitan in New York. It surpasses the displays at Berlin and other cities of Germany, where the people go to hear the music and not to show their clothes. There is a large foyer in which the people promenade between the acts, refreshment rooms where fees, wines, sandwiches and other light refreshments are served, a gentleman's cafe, a smoking room and other conveniences. The president of the republic has a large box on one side of the stage and the mayor of the city has one on the other side, which are ex-officio, and a novelty I have never seen before is mourning boxes, protected by screens, in which people who are not wearing colors or going into society can see without being seen, and enjoy the music in retirement. Above the footlights upon the stage is a long row of funnels which communicate the music by telephone to different residences of the city.

The Gael of the Island.

Laughter and tears, ordinary hopes and pleasures, and even joy itself, and bright gaiety, and the swift spontaneous imaginations of susceptible natures—all this, of course, is to be found with the island Gael, as with his fellows elsewhere. But every here and there are some who have in their minds the inheritance from the dim past of their race, and are oppressed as no other people are oppressed by the gloom of a strife between spiritual emotion and material facts. It is the brains of dreamers such as these which clear the mental life of a community; and it is these brains are the mysterious looms which weave the tragic and sorrowful tapestries of Celtic thought. It were madness to suppose that life in the island consists of nothing but sadness or melancholy. It is not so, nor need not be so, for the Gael is the creature of shadow and shine. But whatever the people are the brain of the Gael hears a music sadder than any music there is, and has for its cloudy sky a gloom that shall not go; for the end is near, and on the westernmost shores of these remote isles the voice of Celtic sorrow may be heard crying, "Cha till, cha till, cha till, mi tuille." ("I will return, I will return, I will return no more.")—Flona MacLeod.

Her Coolness Saved Her.

According to her story of it, there was one woman survivor aboard the wrecked Scotsman who retained her presence of mind throughout the dreadful ordeal. She was one of thirteen women who was let down by ropes into one of the lifeboats, and before she was let down she had the thoughtfulness to go to her stateroom and put a flask of whisky into her satchel, which she fastened to her life preserver. The sea was high, and the four sailors in charge of the life boat became exhausted by their herculean task of managing the boat and bailing out the waves which threatened to swamp them. It was at this critical juncture that the whisky was brought into requisition, so that everybody in the boat was finally rescued. It is their testimony that it was the contents of the flask that saved them.—Kansas City Journal.

The Difference.

"Wherein does the man differ from the lower animals?" asked the professor. And the youth answered without hesitation: "He can ride a bicycle."—Washington Star.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast.—Bible.